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This book compares well with its predecessors in the series, but, as is the case with similar books, it is impossible to estimate its true value until after it has been tested in the classroom.

The cases range from those reported in the Year Book of 33 Edw. I (1305) to cases arising in South Africa and in India in recent times. Whether it is wise to omit such cases as *Deering v. The Earl of Winchelsea* and *Batard v. Hawes* may be an open question.

There is a bibliography of treatises on Suretyship and the notes are full, and so far as can be judged from a cursory examination, seem judicious and accurate. It is to be wished that the table of cases had been prepared on the plan of Professor Kales in his *Cases on Persons*.

N. A.

EFFECT OF WAR ON PROPERTY. By ALMA LATIFI, M. A., LL.D. London: MACMILLAN & Co. 1909. pp. xii, 155.

This volume, as the title indicates, relates to the subject of property in its various forms as affected by a state of war; but the author, while not attempting a complete treatment of the subject, has sought to discuss with exceptional fulness certain topics. These topics are the property of enemies and neutrals on land, the effect of conquest on property, the property of enemies and neutrals at sea, the exceptions of the rule of capture of property at sea, and the question of making private property at sea inviolable. Under the last head, he strongly inveighs against the principle of inviolability. Indeed, after quoting Lord Palmerston's declaration in 1862 that Great Britain, if she accepted that principle, "would be guilty of an act of political suicide," the author himself declares that "the change would mark the sunset of England's greatness, and her fall from her high place amongst the nations of the earth." He speaks of the "abolition of privateering" as one of the "triumphs of which European diplomacy may well feel proud." In so saying, he apparently refers to the Declaration of Paris, to which the United States has never adhered. The author adds to his work a valuable note by Westlake on belligerent rights at sea. This note is devoted chiefly to what is termed the "legal fallacy" underlying the argument for the exemption of private property at sea from capture. The discussion, it may be superfluous to point out, runs back to Rousseau's well-known doctrine that war is a relation not of individual to individual but of state to state. This doctrine, because it is the starting point of those who advocate the exemption of private property at sea from capture, is generally rejected by English writers. Curiously enough, on the Continent the doctrine is generally accepted but many of its consequences are still declined, while in England the doctrine is rejected but many of its ameliorating consequences (apart from that of the inviolability of private property at sea) are practically accepted.

J. B. M.

A LAW DICTIONARY. By CAMPBELL BLACK, M. A. Second Edition. St. Paul, Minn. WEST PUBLISHING Co. 1910. pp. VI, 1814.

The most convenient of English-American law dictionaries has been made more convenient than ever in this second edition. Many new titles have been added and many old ones expanded; but this has, by skilful editing and typography, been effected without increase of the bulk of the original work. The careful revision to which the whole